Bhubaneswar. These institutes, apart from carrying out frontline and internationally competitive research, would offer integrated M.Sc. programmes in a multi-disciplinary and academically flexible and research-oriented environment.

The Government has also started some novel programmes to make our higher educational institutions professionally even more useful for developing technology. The DST programme of manpower development in collaboration with industry enhances the quality of technical education and makes it relevant for the industry through well-designed courses developed in close association with participating industries. A large network of S&T Entrepreneurship Parks and Technology Business Incubators has been established to synergize the technical expertise of engineering institutions and spirit of enterpreneurship.

The Government, in the XIth Plan is also proposing to launch a new scheme called INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research). The main features of the proposed scheme will be: (1) innovation funding in schools (one million young innovators); (2) summer camp with science icons (for high pertormers); (3) assured opportunity schemes for proven talent force; and, (4) retention of talent in public funded research through public-private partnerships. In addition, another new scheme on Scholarships for Science in Higher Education will be initiated in the XI* Plan. The scheme targets institution of 10,000 fellowships of Rs. 1,00,000/- per year for bright students in science streams during their BSc/M.Sc courses.

The Government of India had constituted a high-level Task Force for looking at steps to boost basic scientific research in universities. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the Government proposes to take a number of steps like filling up of vacant sanctioned faculty positions in universities, creation of large number of Research Scientist positions, linkage between universities and national laboratories, organization of summer and winter schools, providing enhanced funding for research etc.

Scientists in CSIR Laboratories

2221. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are ensuring that innovators get better monetary returns for their work and propose to give greater autonomy to the CSIR for

taking bolder initiatives for public-private partnership and for investment of knowledge developed by CSIR laboratories as equity in partner industries units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives Government are giving to scientists working in laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) CSIR has in place a well laid out methodology for sharing part of the monies realized through external earnings with innovators. The guidelines for such sharing are reviewed from time to time in order to align them with the changes in internal and external settings. The broad pattern of sharing currently prevalent is as follows:

Source	Innovators' Share
Prem ia and royalty received from Technology/IP Licensing	40% of the receipt
Contract Research	15% of Contract amount minus capital
expenditure Consultancy	2/3rd of the intellectual fees

CSIR is taking several new initiatives for encouraging Public - Private - Partnership (PPP). CSIR has conceptualized and implemented the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI), the largest PPP in the country with in the R&D domain. Further, CSIR is implementing the recommendations of Sivaram Committee for enhancing and deepening Public-Private-Partnership in CSIR.

These include:

1. Allowing investment of knowledge as equity (seat equity) in private/ public sector Companies;
2. Setting up of incubation centres at CSIR laboratories;
3. Setting up knowledge alliances by CSIR constituent laboratories with industry in the new and emerging areas of science and technology;

4. Allowing mobility of researchers from CSIR to industry/R&D institutions and vice versa for seamless transfer of knowledges and learning of newer skills;

5. Providing flexibility to CSIR in ownership right of intellectual property and/or knowledgebase for closer interaction with industry; and

6. Promoting CSIR as an innovation centric organization by allowing CSIR scientists to setup venture companies while being in service.

Action Plan on desalination units

2222. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have unveiled a 7-point action plan on desalination units in some States proposed to be implemented during the next 12 months;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have also created an autonomous board of science and engineering research, which would create a pool of 1,000 scientific positions for young researchers in India and abroad; and

(d) if so, the modalities worked out so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government have not unveiled any 7-point action plan on desalination units. However, the Government have been making concerted efforts for availability of safe drinking water by making technological intervention for water purification including desalination. Under these efforts, desalination units have been set up in Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No autonomous board of science and engineering research has been created so far. The recommendation of Science Advisory Council to Prime Minister (SAC-PM) for setting up such an autonomous board/foundation is at the stage of inter-ministerial consultations.